/243 cont./

241 out the earth and heap up the beds, the point to loosen the earth, make holes, and lift out the roots. How the rest of the plants are planted is unknown to me; in the plantings ripe for harvest which I wandered through, they seemed to stand jumbled together. They grew so close together that it was hardly possible to pass through on the narrow path. In view of the height of the growths (three to four meters) a survey was not to be had, in contrast to the plantings of the Kayapó, which was laid out very clearly and in which the individual vegetables were planted in groups.

[462] The division of labor in the planting is such that the men lay out the planting and plant manioc and cara, while the planting of cotton, maize, batatas, and urucú is said to be the duty of the women.

The plantings are apparently so laid out that the families or the villages plant in one clearing; a separation within the planting according to families was not discernible, but nevertheless seems to exist.

Everyone works his plot himself; brothers usually work together. If one of them becomes ill, a relative steps in for him. In this case, or if other assistance is required, the yield from the harvest is either divided into two parts or the helper is paid in arrows, pots, lances, net coverings, axes, spun cotton, etc. If widows have grown sons, they plant for them; otherwise she asks the chief to have someone plant for her. He then appoints one of the villagers to take over this duty and pays him for it.

[465] [936]

Ill. 83. Planting implement of the Karajá.

The plantings are not protected against damage. They lie in the midst of the forest, without any kind of enclosure, so that animals, especially pigs and birds, do a great deal of damage. These harmful animals are pursued; the birds above all are chased away by cries.